

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. On Train, Three Cents. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.

ARCTIC COLD AND FUEL FAMINE AFFLICTS NEW YORK: MOTHER AND CHILD FROZEN TO DEATH IN TENEMENT ROOM.



Mrs. Winifred Owens and her child, who were found frozen to death in their room on the top floor of a New York tenement.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, Dec. 12.—New York is in the grip of Arctic winter with an unprecedented cold famine upon her hands, which is causing untold suffering and misery to the thousands of the poor. Day by day the ice chains are tighter bound and slowly, but surely death is claiming its victims. Only yesterday a mother and her baby were found frozen to death in a wretched tenement.

To relieve this intolerable situation the Board of Aldermen has appropriated \$100,000 to buy fuel for the destitute, but when compared with the thousands who are suffering, this sum dwindles down to small proportions in the face of the enormous prices which are now ruling. The coal men say they are doing their best to supply the demand and still they cannot get half enough.

At one coal yard yesterday 5,000 persons were waiting upon. Each carried a small pile, and the purchases rarely exceeded a dime's worth of coal. Sometimes it was

only one lump a person got after standing in line for hours, but it would drive out the cold for awhile—probably as long as the poor creature had to wait to be served. The same slight was to be seen at every coal yard in the tenement districts—long lines of shivering beings, generally half-dressed women and children, stood in the snow waiting for a turn at the little doors.

One of the most pathetic cases which came to light was that of a mother and babe who were found frozen to death on a pile of rags in their room on the third floor of a Greenpoint tenement. Last week Mrs. Winifred Owens, whose husband was killed recently in a shipyard, moved into one little room at No. 162 Hope street, with her 2-year-old son. She had only a bed and a stove. The neighbors, who were little better off than herself, could see that she was in dire straits and would have proffered her help, but for her proud and retiring disposition. Days passed and no more the mother's step or the child's prattle was heard.

Neighbors notified the police, who broke in the door on receiving no response to their taps. Side by side on the floor lay the haggard mother and the golden-haired, dimpled child, cold in death. The drawn lines in the woman's face told their mute story of her suffering.

Doctor Straub, the ambulance surgeon, called in to determine officially that both were dead, examined the bodies more carefully than is usual, because the blood made him suspect that the mother had killed the baby and herself. He concluded that the mother had died first, after a slight hemorrhage of the lungs. Then the child, kept alive till then by her warmth, had perished of cold.

Not a morsel of food was found in the house. Several others have frozen to death in the great metropolis. A laborer, who lost his way in a blinding snowstorm, sank down beside a cemetery wall, where his lifeless form was found. Still more deaths are looked for, each day brings more suffering than its predecessor, with little hope of relief.

KELLY'S INTERVIEWED BY CIRCUIT ATTORNEY

Returned Fugitive Spends an Hour With Mr. Folk in His Private Office.

NEITHER MAKES A STATEMENT.

What Passed Between the Prosecutor and Former Speaker of the House, Who Is Indicted for Bribery, Is Withheld.

Circuit Attorney Folk and Charles F. Kelly, former Speaker of the House, Del. and returned fugitive from justice, met yesterday for the first time since Kelly's return. They were closeted together behind closed doors for an hour.

Kelly declined to discuss the nature of his interview with the circuit attorney when he emerged from the room. He was smiling pleasantly, and if the ordeal was unpleasant for him he did not show it. "Did you tell Circuit Attorney Folk all he wanted to know?" Kelly was asked.

"I must refuse to answer the question," replied the alleged fugitive, who has been away from the Four Courts.

FOLK IS NONCOMMUNICATIVE. Circuit Attorney Folk, when seen about Kelly's visit to his office, was equally reticent. Mr. Folk has a way of smiling pleasantly when he does not want to answer questions, and he was in this mood yesterday. He was willing to smile, but unwilling to talk about Kelly, who at one time was the most wanted of the nation's members of the combine.

Kelly entered the circuit attorney's office at 10 o'clock and came out about 11. Thursday he had been permitted to leave the Four Courts by Assistant Circuit Attorney Hancock, who told him he would be sent for when wanted.

Mr. Folk decided Thursday evening, after he had finished with the Schuetzler trial that he wanted to see Kelly yesterday, and summoned him to his office. The subpoena issued for Kelly to come before the Grand Jury.

Kelly appeared on the third floor of the Four Courts building, where the Grand Jury meets, he was informed that Circuit Attorney Folk wished to see him.

His office on the second floor, Kelly went downstairs, but Kelly, who had been told by John K. Murrell, E. E. Murrell, George F. Robertson and William M. Tamm, all members of the famous combine, have told all they knew about his notorious operations.

WHAT PASSED IS SECRET. Whether Kelly succumbed to Mr. Folk's process of "sweetening" will only be known when he and Circuit Attorney Folk desire to announce it. It is said, however, that the interview was entirely satisfactory to Mr. Folk. It is further said that important developments may be looked for in the near future, as a result of the interview.

It was believed and stated on good authority that Kelly knew the persons who had been indicted by the Grand Jury, and that Kelly distributed this money and resented of Kelly at Julius Leumann's famous birthday party.

Kelly may visit Mr. Folk again today. The Grand Jury will be in session Monday and it is not improbable that he will be a witness.

CRUISERS MENACE LA GUAYRA FORTS; CASTRO NOW WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

CASTRO'S PLANS TO PAY HIS DEBTS WERE SPOILED BY CRISIS.

Secret Agents Had Been at Work Six Months to Raise Money to Pay All Foreign Claims.

BOND ISSUE CONTEMPLATED.

New York Financiers and a French Bank Tentatively Promised to Support the Undertaking.

SCHEME MAY YET SUCCEED.

British Foreign Office Publishes Dispatches From Minister Bowen Telling of the Release of Prisoners at Caracas.

London, Dec. 12.—As a result of the announcement that Venezuela has asked United States Minister Bowen to act as arbitrator in the controversy with Great Britain and Germany, Senator Schuchburg, Venezuelan consul here, tonight made an important statement to a representative of the Associated Press.

Senator Schuchburg is the only representative of the Venezuelan Government in London, and he has been acting in concert with the members of the foreign creditors of the Venezuelan Republic and to try to arrive at a basis of agreement for the consolidation and unification of all Venezuela's foreign debt, including the diplomatic claims.

"There being no longer any necessity of resorting to the methods adopted by Venezuela to effect a settlement of all the foreign claims against that country, the following facts can be published:

"About six months ago President Castro sent special envoys to different European cities entrusted with a confidential mission, having for its object to ascertain the state of feeling of the foreign creditors of the Venezuelan Republic and to try to arrive at a basis of agreement for the consolidation and unification of all Venezuela's foreign debt, including the diplomatic claims.

"The envoy who came to London was instructed to associate himself with me; the other envoys were engaged in connection with other claims against Venezuela, especially those of Spain, France and Italy.

PLAN SUGGESTED. "After considerable negotiating in London and on the Continent, a suggested plan of settlement was arrived at. Subsequently the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York and one of the leading French banking concerns, promised tentatively to support the plan.

"In brief, these documents provided, 'as the executive is inspired by an earnest desire of coming to a final settlement with all the Venezuelan foreign creditors, for the consolidation of all debts and claims into a unified loan, not exceeding \$10,000,000, to be known as the 'Venezuelan unified 4-per-cent loan of 1902.'

"In conjunction with this plan an international bank under European control was to be established, and interest on the loan was to be guaranteed by the customs. Fiscal agents appointed by this bank were to be installed in all custom-houses, and were themselves to collect the interest on the loan. If at any time the customs receipts proved insufficient to meet this interest, the Government undertook to make good any deficiency out of other revenues.

CRISIS GROWS ACUTE. "It was considered essential to learn the attitude of the United States. While final steps were being taken the crisis became acute. An unofficial effort was then made to gain the good offices of the United States in order to procure for Venezuela a slight extension of time.

"The final arrangements were cabled from London to President Castro, and were ready for presentation to the foreign office pending President Castro's reply, when the news of the presentation of the ultimatum was received.

"This plan by no means has been given up, although of course, all negotiations to this end at present are at a standstill. These matters go to further extremes in Venezuela, a settlement upon some such basis as the foregoing is still possible. The British and German creditors of Venezuela, must eventually, rely upon some financial arrangement as the only method of getting their money.

NEWS FROM BOWEN. The foreign office has published two of Minister Bowen's dispatches, which were communicated by the State Department at Washington to Ambassador Herbert, and which were received by the foreign office last night.

Those dispatches relate to the attack upon the German Legation at Caracas, and give Mr. Bowen's steps to obtain the release of the German and British subjects arrested in Caracas, and the announcement that all the persons apprehended had been released.

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TONA DUNLAP BREAKING DOWN. Court Proceedings Are Wearing on Fair Defendant.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Alledo, Ill., Dec. 12.—Nearly all of the witnesses examined in the Tona Dunlap case to-day were used to show the method in which the candy was found, and the actions of those who had it in custody until its final delivery to Doctor J. A. Patton of Rush Medical College of Chicago.

The bottle from which the strychnine is alleged to have been sold was introduced and part of its contents shown to the jury. To-morrow's evidence will probably lead up to and include the chemical analysis made in Chicago. Court did not open promptly, owing to the late arrival of the defendant, she had been suffering with a severe headache, and was quite pale when she came into the crowded room.

Efforts for a Peaceful Settlement of Embroglio With Germany and England May Be Too Late to Save Venezuela From Actual Hostilities—Stores and Ammunition Are Removed to Caracas for Safety, and Soldiers Preparing to Defend the Mountain Passes—Merchant Ships Are Kept Out of the Harbor by Advice of the British Commodore.

ALLIED FLEETS PREPARE FOR ACTIVE BLOCKADE OF COAST.

REASONS FOR GERMAN AND ENGLISH ACTIVITY IN VENEZUELAN TERRITORY.

The cause of the conflict between Venezuela on one side and Great Britain and Germany on the other is of long standing. It grows out of claims made by the Governments of Germany and Great Britain for losses sustained by their respective citizens by revolutions and disturbances. For a number of years past Venezuela has been in a condition of chronic revolution, and in the progress of these numerous revolutions the property of foreigners has been destroyed and appropriated at will by one or the other party to the warfare. This has proceeded until the damages have aggregated a considerable sum, but to all importunities the Venezuelan Government has given little attention, and it has taken no steps toward bringing about a settlement.

In the case of Great Britain the aggregate damages are not so great as those of Germany, the claims of the latter being about \$2,000,000. These claims are divided into two classes. Those of the first class are divided into two divisions. The first division consists of claims for the destruction and appropriation of property by the insurgents and the Government forces. In this are included the destruction of plantations and buildings and the appropriation of movable property. The insistence upon adjustment of this class of claims has been more urgent than in regard to the others. The second division consists of claims for losses sustained and damage done to the legitimate commerce and trade of the Germans and British resulting from embargoes and, in many cases, of absolute confiscation of merchandise in transit and in store.

The second class embraces German claims alone. These are for payments overdue to a Berlin banking-house for money loaned for the construction of a railroad from La Guayra to Caracas, the Venezuelan Government having guaranteed the payments. These claims amount to some \$1,000,000. This class of claims, however, was not pressed and does not enter into the immediate cause of the present trouble.

Germany and Great Britain have been striving earnestly for years to induce the Government of Venezuela to negotiate for the settlement of the claims of the first class. President Castro, however, has declined to enter into negotiations for the adjustment of the claims, either directly with the two Governments concerned or by international arbitration, and has insisted that they shall be referred to a tribunal of his own creation, which, it seems, is a permanent body composed of Venezuelans. President Castro's attention has been directed to the fact that the claims of the French Government, similar to those of Germany and Great Britain, were referred to an international tribunal, but to the request that a similar method should be adopted for the adjustment of German and British claims Castro has uniformly declined to accede.

UPON THE ARRIVAL of a merchant steamer of the Harrison line and the Dutch mail steamer Prinz Wilhelm IV here to-day, the commander of the British cruiser indefatigably went aboard them, and advised them to remain out of port, as they could be protected then.

The British commander added that he could not see for what they may take place at any moment in this port. The mails were landed, and the captains of the merchantmen asked for lighters for the discharge of the cargoes. This was requested from the Custom-house officials, who said:

"There is no reason why you should not enter the port the same as usual. There is nothing to be feared."

This statement was regarded as strange in view of the military preparations in the port. All Venezuelans able to carry a rifle are presenting themselves for service.

A Dutch steamer has left Puerto Cabello on a special trip to Willemstad, Curaçao, to take foreigners there.

CASTRO NOW ASKS FOR ARBITRATION.

State Department at Washington Transmits Request to Germany and England, Though Favorable Answer Is Thought to Be Improbable—Allies Have Already Gone Further Than They Had Anticipated With Their Programme.

Washington, Dec. 12.—A cablegram received at the State Department to-day from Minister Bowen at Caracas states that the Venezuelan Government has requested him to propose to Great Britain and Germany that the difficulties arising out of the claims for alleged damages and injuries to British and German subjects during the Civil War be submitted to arbitration.

Secretary Hay went immediately to the cabinet meeting after the receipt of Minister Bowen's cablegram. When Secretary Hay returned from the cabinet the embassies were placed in possession of the news from Venezuela and it was immediately cabled to Berlin and London.

It is probable that replies will be received over night and will be sent to Minister Bowen, who will inform the Venezuelan President.

It is certain that the State Department is willing to go any reasonable length to settle the difficulty in any manner honorable and satisfactory to all.

The Secretary's reply to-day replied to Mr. Bowen's cablegram, authorizing him in his discretion to use his good offices to secure arbitration.

He was, however, made to understand that in the arbitration, if one should follow, he would represent not the Government of the United States, but that of Venezuela at its request.

It is realized here that the outcome is very doubtful, and the way is beset with difficulties. If the claims against Venezuela were only those of Great Britain and Germany, the adjustment might be easier, but France and Italy, the United States and it shapes the nations' interests, and they cannot accept any arrangement which Great Britain and Germany might force upon Venezuela, which would deprive them of their right of reclamation.

If there is an attempt to possess themselves of all the customs receipts on the part of Great Britain and Germany protests naturally might be expected to follow from France, which holds claims aggregating more than the combined claims of England and Germany, and Venezuela, it is understood, already has arranged for their payment on an installment plan out of Venezuelan customs receipts, an arrangement that might be disturbed by the British and German programme.

It is evident here now that the allies have been obliged to proceed against Venezuela far beyond the point where their original programme ceased.

The correspondence shows that there was not the least apprehension that Castro, in his resistance, would make necessary for Great Britain and Germany to go beyond a peaceful blockade, and it is the understanding that the London and Berlin authorities now are obliged to prepare a new programme for execution in case Mr. Bowen's efforts at arbitration fail.

BLOCKADE OF COAST THE NEXT STEP.

Trading Vessels Receive Notice That Only a Few Days Grace Is Allowed to Visit Ciudad Bolivar on Orinoco River—Allies May Await Reinforcements Before Landing More Men in Venezuelan Territory.

Continued on Page Two.

NIGHT'S INKY PALL CAME IN AFTERNOON

Rain and Fog Paralyzed Business, Save That of Shoe and Umbrella Merchants.



"Nice!" said Doctor Hyatt of the Weather Bureau as he watched the monotonous patter of the rain yesterday afternoon.

"Why nice?" asked a shivering individual, who, wet to the skin and fearing a chill or pneumonia, had made his way to the turret of the Federal building, where the weather dictator holds forth.

"It's just what I prophesied," he answered, smiling blandly and vaingloriously. Certainly here was a case of one prophet who was not honored in his own city yesterday.

And the prophet promises another dose to-day. "Threatening, with rain and possible snow," is Doctor Hyatt's dictum. He admits that the result may be, literally, influenza and pneumonia, or worse, but he declares that he cannot help it, that a weather prophet is a false prophet who cheats with false hopes.

So it means rain coats and umbrellas and a dismal prospect for to-day, unless the learned doctor has made a fortunate mistake. The weather man gave more than he promised yesterday. He not only began operations in the morning with a thin drizzle, but he ended up with an unrelenting deluge that made the streets rivers and that covered the sky over from horizon to horizon with an opaque shroud which enveloped St. Louis in a Stygian pall.

THE PERIOD of maximum darkness as the result of the heavy precipitation came at exactly 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The atmosphere was so dense that the way with the old joke said you could eat it. In the fog street cars could not be seen fifty feet distant. It was the equivalent of night. Lights in front of the downtown stores were lit, still the streets were vague in the haze. At 4 o'clock there was partial relief, if, however, was soon swallowed up when the natural darkness settling down about 5 o'clock increased the foginess.

It was "tough" on nearly everybody in nearly every business. Christmas shoppers were at a minimum and the big displays in the windows and behind the counters went unnoticed. The newsboys' stock of papers soon became waterlogged. Such of the city's population as were compelled to face a wetting did so with coat collar turned up and on the run, unless provided with both makintosh and umbrella.

CHARGES JUDICIAL CANDIDATE PLAYED CARDS FOR NOMINATION.

George W. Thornberry, Democrat, Seeks to Unseat Asbury Burkhead, Who Was Elected to Circuit Bench in Twenty-First District—Supreme Court Issues a Writ of Ouster to Compel Thornberry to Show Cause Why He Is Entitled to Hold Office.

VIOLATION OF THE CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT IS ALLEGED.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 12.—Judge Burgess of the Supreme Court this afternoon, at the instance of Attorney General Crow, issued a writ of ouster against Judge Burkhead of Douglas County to compel him to show cause why he is entitled to hold the office of Circuit Judge of the Twenty-first District, to which he was commissioned on December 1.

The writ is made returnable on December 23 to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court will be asked to determine whether it is a violation of the corrupt practices statute to secure a nomination for a circuit judgeship by a game of cards, in which the judgeship nomination and \$1,275 were the stakes.

Asbury Burkhead is a Republican of Ava, Douglas County, and defeated George W. Thornberry, Democrat, in the recent election by a vote of 4,477 to 3,148. Thornberry contested the election of Burkhead, and brought the case proceeding in the Supreme Court.

DEADLOCK IN CONVENTION. Asbury Burkhead and Ernest Bronson were the two most prominent candidates in the Republican judicial primary campaign. Christian and Douglas counties had together just enough votes to control the convention. They could nominate a candidate for Judge without the aid of any other county. Each of the other counties had a candidate, too. Ben Price had the solid

Taney County delegation at his back; Guy Harrison held the vote of Ozark County, and Stone was for Moore of Galena. This caused a deadlock in the Gainesville convention, which lasted three days. Several hundred ballots had been taken with no change in the vote, when Burkhead and Bronson, it is alleged, took a few personal friends and went down on Day Creek, where the nomination and \$1,275 were the stakes of a very interesting game. The candidate who drew the highest card was to have choice of the pot. The men first drew tens and the next time queens. The last draw Burkhead got a king, and to the astonishment of everyone present, Bronson held up an ace.

DELEGATES BALKED. Bronson chose the nomination as his prize and the candidates went back to the Court-house to wind up the convention. Douglas County was to vote for the Ozark man and nominate him.

Two of the Douglas County delegates who had heard about the game would not accept the decision of the cards, and they were going to join the opposing coalition and give the nomination to Price, Harrison or Moore. Something had to be done quickly, and Bronson agreed to let Burkhead have the nomination, while he took the money. Christian County voted solidly for Burkhead, and thus the deadlock was broken. Marshall Seat of the Supreme Court left tonight for Douglas County to serve the parties.

Leading Topics in To-Day's Republic

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 7:21 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:58.

GRAIN CLOSED YESTERDAY: ST. LOUIS—DEC. 12: WHEAT 70c; MAY WHEAT 70c; ARK. WHEAT 70c; MAY CORN 40c; CHICAGO—DEC. 12: WHEAT 70c; MAY WHEAT 70c; DEC. CORN 30c; MAY CORN 40c; BID.

For Missouri—Snow in north, rain or snow in south, Saturday. Sunday fair, warmer in northwest.

For Illinois—Rain or snow in south, snow in north Saturday; colder in extreme north, Sunday fair.

For Arkansas—Rain or snow Saturday; much colder, Sunday fair.

For East Texas—Partly cloudy Saturday, colder in northeast, Sunday fair.

For West Texas—Fair Saturday and Sunday. Warmer Sunday in north.

Page.

1. Kelly Interviewed by Circuit Attorney.
2. Judge J. W. Henry Passes Away. New York Police Reform Too Slow.
3. Attempt to Land Pacific Cable Fails. Illinois Corn Crop Breaks All Records.
4. McFadden to Meet Jack McClelland.
5. Duns and Bradstreet's Weekly Trade Reviews. East Side News.
6. Editorial.
7. Parlor Matches Tabooed by Insurance Companies.
8. Book News and Gossip. How Tom Niedringhaus Became a Commodore.

TRAINS COLLIDE AT MIDNIGHT.

One Killed and Several Injured Near Fridley, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 12.—One man is known to be dead and several others were injured in a collision at midnight on the Northern Pacific Railway near Fridley, seven miles from here. Wrecking trains are on the way to the scene.

Northern Pacific officials deny the report made to the police, that six men were killed in the accident.

183 Want Help To-Day.

The Republic of to-day contains the following ads for "Help":
Housework 34 | Barbers 18
Boys 6 | Trades 26
Cooks 10 | Miscellaneous 89

Your ad for Help, or for a Situation, in The Republic will be read all over St. Louis and the Great Southwest. And it will bring the right kind of answers.